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New-Hork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

Secy of State ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH. Treasurer PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Erie. Canal Comm'r ... OGDEN N. CHAPIN, Albaty.
Judge of Appeals. HENRY E. DAVIES, New York. State Price Insp. DAVID P. FORREST, Schenectady Clerk of Appenda. CHARLES HUGHES, Washington. For Justices of the Supreme Court.

District I....IBAAC DAYTON of New-York.
II....GEORGE G. REYNOLDS of Kings. III....IRA HARRIS of Albany.
IV....AUGUSTUS BOCKES of Saratogs. V...LE ROY MORGAN of Onondage. VI...JOHN M. PARKER of Tiogs. VII ADDISON T. KNOX of Seneca. VIII MARTIN GROVER of Allegany

At 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, as the steamer New World was passing Fort Washington point, near the northern extremity of New-York island, an attempt to stop the engines to avoid the risk of a collision with a vessel of her, caused the complete frac ture of the timbers which support the walking beam, which was displaced. This was followed instantly by the breaking of the connecting rod near its top, which, falling over, was thrust by the crapk through the bottom of the steamer, which began to sink rapidly, and in less than a half hour was submerged to the floor of the main saloon. The schooner Jack Downing, Capt. Crain, the towing-steamer Ohio, Capt. Craig, and the Hudson steamer Mercury, Capt. Salisbury, arrived soon after the occurrence, and rescued most of the passengers. It is probable that some lives must have been lost amid the excitement. The cause of the accident was the rottenness of the timbers which support the walkingbeam. The steamer has drifted with the tide near the Jersey abore, being still affoat. She will be raised immediately, and put upon the docks for repairs.

Our report of the trial of Old John Brown is resumed at the point where it was broken off by the storm on Wednesday. The delay asked for by Brown was refused, and the trial is now fairly under way. Counsel for the defense, in their opening, contended that according to the decision of Attorney-General Cushing, the State had no jurisdiction over offenses committed within the limits of the Arsenal grounds, the United States possessing sole and exclusive control there. If the offenses alleged were committed on the bridge, then Virginia had no jurisdiction, that territory being within Maryland jurisdiction. The prosecution, in refutation of this position, showed that a murderer, whose crime was committed within the Arsenal inclosure, was tried and executed in the Virginia State Courts. The evidence elicited on the trial thus far discloses nothing new. The telegraphic reporter says that he has seen a correspondence implicating Joshua R. Giddings and many prominent citizens of Ohio, but that he is not allowed to make it public until after the trial. Letters from Brown stating that Mr. Giddings had given him money have been found, dated as late as the 29th of August last. It is predicted that when the correspondence is "published it will create a profound sensation."

WOOD AND COTTON.

Whenever it may seem necessary to gauge the baseness of a community-to sound the utmost depths of whatever is venal and vile in its nature or tendencies-we know no better instrument to be employed than Fernando Wood. The instinct of no duck for water is surer or keeper than his for whatever is weakest or worst in human nature. His speech at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening began with a glorification of our City, and of Commerce as the basis of her prosperity and | expected.

power, and proceeded to insist that we must cringe and truckle in all things to slaveholding opinion and exaction, on penalty of losing our Southern trade and being ruined by its loss. Hear him!

Irade and being ruined by its loss. Hear him!

"None of us are independent. Our main reliance is upon the trade with the South. The South is our best customer. Sae pays the best prices, and pays the most promptly. As a commercial people, it is to our interest to cherica and to keep so good construct. The can do without us because also can do her own importing and her own way. At this moment the South is permutarily and commercially the most independent part of the Confederacy. She can, therefore, dispendent part of the Confederacy. She can, therefore, the way was not her.

"Now let us, therefore do nothing to estrange the South, Let us avoid making war upon her own peculiar system of lasor."

"We of the North, therefore, have no legal or moral right to take exception to anything at the South. It is none of our business.

take exception to anything at the South. It is tone of our pusitions.

The Southern States have a moral, legal, and equitable right
to employ siave labor if they desire to do so. Nav. more, they
have, in my judgment, the additional right, under the Constitution, to protection of their state property, or stare persons, in the
employ demant. The Supreme Court of the United States ha
construed the Constitution to give the slave-owner as unanothed
right to go into any of the Government territory with his aloves,
and be entitled to the protection of the Government. This is,
therefore, the fundamental law. It is the duty of the Excountive
to enforce it as much as any law of Congress. Now, therefore, if
the law protects Slavery in the States from the interference of the people
of the States, and also throws the protecting mantle of the Government over it in the Territories, I sak by wast suthority do we
of the North agitate a question over which we have no jurisdiction! Of what practical advantage can it be to contend for that
which we can have no legal power to obtain! What motive is
it must prompts those who, through the press, and through polinical harangues, are striving to excite these prejudices, and create
animosities!"

-We answer the ex-Mayor's question as to practical advantage" with the single word KAN-SAS. In spite of your base party, Mr. Wood! with your President, your Congress, your Army, your Treasury, and your Supreme Court, we Republicans have rescued Kansas from the doom to which you had devoted her and consecrated her magnificent area and fertile soil to Free Labor forever. This we have done in defiance of a thousand demonstrations like yours that we could do nothing. and had a right to do nothing. In rescuing Kansas, we have saved and shielded Nebrasks and the yet embryo States north and west of ber. This accomplished, we shall go on to rescue Utah, New-Mexico, Arizons, and the Indian Territory. We shall stop your making new Slave States out of Northern and Western Texas, and shall secure Free States instead. By the time you have finished demonstrating the impotence and hopelessness of all resistance to Slavery Extension, we shall have finished our line of circumvallation around Slavery and fenced up Mexico against its covetous grasp. Then you may go on maundering and mumbling that we can do nothing, and ought to do nothing till you are tired of it.

Mr. Wood's argument implies that if we do not stop opposing the Extension of Slavery, the South will stop trading with us. We must stifle our convictions, therefore, and drug our consciences, in order to sell our dry goods. But, if we start on this road, where are we to bring up? Must we acquiesce in Polygamy in order to secure and extend our growing trade with Utah? Must we wink at cannibalism in view of our commercial relations with the South Sea Islanders? Must we eulogize widow-burning in order to grow in favor with the Hindoo practitioners of the suttee? In order to line our pockets, must we utterly stiffe our souls? The ex-Mayor's assumptions are utterly ground

less. The South sells her Cotton to precisely that party which will pay her most for it. She would sell it to the rankest Abolitionist in preference to the most plastic Doughface if the former would give her sixpence more per bale for it. She buys her goods on the same basis. She sells her crops to Great Britain and buys her Metals and Fabrics largely thence, knowing perfectly well that the British are far more intensely and unanimously Anti-Slavery than we are. Whenever any other city will buy her Cotton and sell her Goods on better terms than we offer, she will leave us for that better market, and not one hour sooner, though we were all to set our faces like flint against the Ex-

tension of Slavery.

-Wood, it will be seen, goes the whole hog The South, he says, has not merely the right to carry Slavery into every Territory of the United States; it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect Slavery in every Federal Territory. And we who demur to this are undermining and destroying the trade of our City!

Will such doctrines go down here? Are the people of this emporium really as mercenary, as conscienceless, as sordid, as their ex-Mayor presumes them? If they are, then Judas mourning the wasted cintment, John Hook bawling for his lost exhibition of human meanness, waxes faint by the side of our vensl debasement. But we shall not accept this on the mere assertion af the ex-Mayor. He judges others by a low standard. We insist that the People shall speak for themselves.

KANSAS FRUITS.

Those who are now straining every nerve to make party capital out of Old Brown, are careful not to look back so far as to see how and why he became a monomaniac. They look away from the fact that his attempt to get up an insurrection in Virginia is a legitimate consequence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and, but for the passage of that measure, would never have happened. President Pierce and Judge Douglas are thus the real authors of the late insurrection. After them, scarcely less guilty are Senators Badger of North Carolina, Pearce of Maryland, and the great body of Southern Whige who followed their lead; and following. in close and indivisible conjunction, come the whole body of Southern Democrats of every hue and description. There are Senators Mason and Hunter; Representatives Letcher, Bocock, and their associstes, from Virginis; Toombs, and Stephens, and Cobb, of Georgia: Keitt, and Brooks, and Butler, of South Carolina: Brown and Jeff. Davis of Mississippi, Clay of Alabama, and the whole throng of their associates, whose names need not be enumerated. These are the real guilty parties in this transaction. They are the true authors of this last insurrection, and, as such, are the men to be held to account for its results, present and future. But while these are the men of the South, and such as Toucey & Co. from the North, who are the guilty parties, there are others who are free from all implication with it. The individuals who may wash their hands of all blame and all responsibility for this event, are those few brave men of the South who resisted that fatal measure, on the ground of the mischief it would work to the South; such as Bell, and Etheredge. and Cullom of Tennessee, and Hunt of Louisians These men can point to their record with pride and with triumph at this moment. While the great body of Southern legislators and statesmen stand implicated before the country as being the proximate authors of the recent tragedy at Harper's Ferry, these few truly brave and enlightened guardians of Southern tranquillity can point to their arguments and their example as those which. if followed by considerate men, would have spared the country the details, and the South the dangers, it seems barely to have escaped. Sharing in this high position, stand the whole body of Anti-Nebraska men from the North, who resisted that measure of iniquity. That its fruits have returned to plague its inventors is no more

soil of Kaness, out of the germinating heats the great contest on the soil of that Territory eagendered. Before the day of Kanasa outrages and existed. No such person could have existed. He was born of rapine, and cruelty, and murder. Revenge recked his cradle, disciplined his arm, and nerved his soul. We do not mean to say that revenge alone was the motive-power that actuated bim. His moral nature was roused, and its instincts and logic backed his determination with a profound power. But Kansas deeds, Kansas experiences, Kansas discipline, created John Brows as entirely and completely as the French Revolution created Napoleon Boxaparte. He is as much the fruit of Kansas as Washington was the fruit of our own Revolution.

Let those, then, who have reproaches to heap upon the authors of the Harper's Ferry bloody tumult and general Southern fright, go back to the true cause of it all. Let them not blame blind and inevitable instruments in the work, nor falsely malign those who are in no wise implicated, directly or indirectly; but let them patiently investigate the true source whence this demonstration arose. and then bestow their curses and their anathemse accordingly. It is childish and absurd for Governor Wise to seize and sit astride the wounded, panting body of Old Brown, and think he has got the villain who set this mischief on foot. By no means. The head conspirators against the peace of Virginia are ex-President Franklin Pierce and Senator Douglas. These are the parties he should apprehend, confine, and try, for causing this insurrection. Next to them, he should seize upon Senators Mason and Hunter of Virginia, as accessories. Let him follow up by apprehending every supporter of the Nebraska bill, and when he shall have brought them all to condign punishment, he will have discharged his duty, but not till then.

As to this whole tumultuous raid of subsequent excited volunteers and fussy officials against a crowd of unarmed and frightened negroes, with this malicious effort to fix criminality or blame upon innocent parties to subserve personal or party ends, we can only regard it with contempt. There is nothing in it worthy of any other emotion. It has neither sense, nor dignity, nor honesty. Old Brown is simply a spark of a great fire kindled by short-sighted mortals. When Old Virginia had roused herself in the persons of her Governor and Senators, and in the might of her military power, ard had extinguished that spark, by getting Old Brown under, why, that was the end. That was all there was to be done. The subsequent valor and activity, the epaulettes and lace, and horses and sabers, afterward displayed, were so much sheer surplus, and the exhibition only provocative of ridicule. The other branch of the display, in pretending to fix the responsibility of the outbreak upon the Republicans generally, we dismiss with the exposition we have already made. There is no just responsibility resting anywhere, no just attribution of causes anywhere, for this violent attempt. that does not fall directly upon the South itself. It has deliberately challenged and wantonly provoked the elements that have concentered and exploded.

BOUGLAS versus BLACK.

The pamphlet of Mr. Douglas, for some time promised, containing his reply to Judge Black's criticism on the famous Harper article, has at length made its appearance. The only part of this pamphlet which contains anything with much point in it, is the answer to Judge Black's theory as to the way in which Slavery obtains a legal footing in the Territories, independently of any express legislation by Congress, or the Territorial Legislatures with aiding its existence there. Judge Black, it will be recollected, does not base the right of slaveholders to take their slaves into the Territories and to hold them there upon the Constitution of the United States. He does not pretend that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories or anywhere else, and he treats as an infamous aspersion, on the part of Mr. Douglas, the suggestion, in his Harper article, that such a doctrine is held by a section of the Democratic party. He places the right of the emigrant from a Slave State to continue to hold as slaves the negroewhom he may take with him into a Territory on the established principle of public law, that rights of property and private relations lawfully existing in one State or country are not changed by the mere removal of the parties to another country, if there be no conflicting law in that other country by which such rights of property or relations are prohibited. Thus, a marriage lawfully solemnized in France is binding here, children legitimate by the law of Germany are legitimate here, and goods purchased in New-York may be held under the title thus acquired in any part of the civilized world.

To this foundation for the right of slaveholding in the Territories, Mr. Douglas objects, in the first place, that the very authorities that lay down this doctrine of the recognition in one State of rights originating under the laws of another State, expressly except the relation of master and slave, unless Slavery be expressly recognized by the laws of the country to which the transfer is made. In the second place, he urges that a foreign law can have no efficacy of itself merely. It must owe its operation in any other State to the consent of that State, either expressly given or implied, by the Courts, from the fact that there is no contravening legislation nor any established system of policy running counter to such a recognition. These laws of other States are enforced, not in their character of foreign laws, but as having been expressly or tacitly adopted by the States in which they are enforced. The laws of Virginia, as such, have and can have no force in Kansas. They can operate there only so far as Kansas consents to the relations which they create. Such is the doctrine clearly set down on this subject by the Supreme Court of the United States, and by all the writers on the subject. If, therefore, slaves brought into a Territory are to continue to be held there, it can only be on the strength of a consent, express or implied, on the part of the Territorial Legislature, to the existence in the Territory of the relation of master and slave. But, if the Territorial Legislature has, as is contended by Judge Black, no right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, at least no right to prohibit it, then the mere fact that no such prohibition exists, fails entirely to furnish any ground for concluding that the Territory consents to the existence within its limits of the relations created by the laws of other States.

Even suppose that a Virginian, without any adoption, on the part of a Territory, express or implied, of the institution of Slavery, may claim to hold his slave on the strength of his Virginia title, can he also undertake, on the strength of that title alone, and without any Territorial legislation to aid him, to transfer his ownership to anythan was predicted, no more than was to have been body else? Can a Vermonter, who becomes the rived here, with less of sails and other damage.

John Brown is a natural production, born on the purchaser, set up the law of Virginia as protecting him also as well as the or ginal proprietor? Mr. Douglas insists, and not without reason, that

in the concessions made by Judge Black in his oppression, no such person as Osawstamie Brown supplementary remarks on Mr Douglas's Wooster speech, he reduces the pretended right which, under the law of his own State, an immigrating slaveholder carries with him into a Territory, to a mere shadow. If, as Judge Black admits in those supplementary remarks, the respective rights and obligations of the master and the slave must be protected and enforced by the law prevailing at the place where they are supposed to be violatedwhat is to become of the rights of the master or the obligations of the slave in the absence of any legislation, either Territorial or Congressional to protect the one or to enforce the other! What is the bare title to a pegro under the laws of Virginia worth. in the absence of any authority to coerce his services or to punish his dischedience ?

JUDICIAL ASSIDUITY IN VIRGINIA. We suppose if any unfortunate person happening to be the creditor of some high-toned Virginian of

the whitevariety, should seek to accelerate the payment of his claim by an appeal to a Virginian Judge, that the elecity of the disbursement would not be perceptibly accelerated by the proceeding. We believe that, if properly feed, an ingenious Virginian barrister, with reasonable skill in the hairsplitting of special pleading, might triumphantly and indefinitely postpone the payment of any small debt. But when a man is to be tried for his life upon charges of treason, murder, and conspiracy, the Virginian Courts become beautifully brisk and busy bees of industry. In what a marvelous hurry they are, in Charlestown Court! We remember when the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts directed the Sheriff of Suffalk County to hang a colored man named Washington Goode, that the disrespectful negro tried to forestall the official performer by cutting his throat on the morning of execution: but, as he had life enough left to be killed judicially, the impertinent person was carried in a chair to the scaffold, and then turned off secundem artem-a speciacle not so pleasant, we suspect, to God as to the amateurs assisting in the ceremony. This was very good-very good, indeed-but in Virginia they have quite outdone this proceeding, and are trying a wounded, sick, and suffering man in his bed-a kind of legal clinique, we suppose, new in this country, but not unknown, long ago, in the amiable tribunals of the middle ages. The peculiar humanity of this method will be more fully appreciated by those who reflect that to be tried for one's life, so far from being an entertaining pastime, is rather a serious matter. If we regard the assiduity of the Court from this point of view, it will appear, to some of us, at least, slightly indecent. But there are palliations. Suppose that Brown should fitly round out his natural and acquired depravity of character by dying before he he could be tried, sentenced, and bung! What then would become of the honor of Virginia? and where would be the perpetuity and the perpendic ularity of her institutions? Why, delay might be fatal to the extent of Brown's admission of his own lunacy, in which case it might be necessary to send him not to the ecsffold but to an asylum, whereby the people would miss their revenge, and Gov Wise be plunged into the profoundest melancholy. Clearly, rapidity is the only refuge.

We think it would be altogether too great a piece of self-denial for the harassed and fatigued warriors of Harper's Ferry to refuse themselves the exquisite satisfaction of beholding that broken and bewildered old man-the most attractive show ever seen in those parts-feebly struggling with pain and striving in his harassment and distress to remain undaunted to the end. Why should Senstor Mason be denied his little treat? The tele graph tells us that he was in Court, by his mighty presence aiding and comforting and stimulating the officers of the law. Yes! The Virginians must make the most of Brown, now that they have him. The greatest possible amusement must be extracted from Brown, the most entertaining distresses and the most diverting pangs. Why not put Brown in an iron cage and cart him through the State, that the fun may be impartially distributed, and those sho reside for from the field of Virginia's glory msy be indulged with a peep at the monster? small sum might be charged for admission, and the whole speculation pay more money into the empty treasury than all Gov. Wise's oyster-beds "on the fundum of the public waters." Brown is an acquisition. Should be be hung, why not make drum-heads of his cuticle, a la Zisca, that, when future insurrections terrify unborn Virginians, the poetic revenge may be taken of compelling Brown, in a part of his own proper person, to summon the battalions of the Old Dominion and to stimulate them to valorous deeds? We hope this old man will have the decency to

live until he can be made away with properly. But, alas! the armed men surrounding the place of justice or filling its avenues cannot detain the soul, when Heaven sends down its Habeas. Hurry, then, gertlemen of the green bag! Make no prolice speeches! Cite no useless precedents! A fig for the lumber of the law! While Brown lives, Virginia is in peril! Rush through the arguments expedite the charge! let the Jury find a verdict without leaving their seats! let the Judge pro nounce the sentence trippingly on the tongue! have the gallows ready, and the rope purchased, and the executioner in waiting! Hurry "Old Brown" from the dock-we mean the cot-to the yard! Presto! Up the gallows stairs! Adjust the noose Swing him off! So ho! Virginia breathes again! Sharp's the word!

The Republican Senatorial Convention of the VIth district finished their long and laborious services on Wednesday night by the nomination of Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre. It is an excellent nomination. Mr. Manierre is a man of talent and character, and will discharge the duties of the office with advantage to the public and credit to himself. What now remains to be done is to go to work and render his election certain. Let all men who desire to see an honest and incorruptible citizen chosen to represent that district give their influence and their votes to the support of Mr. Manierre. FIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT AMERICAN CONVEN-

TION .- The American Convention of the VIIIth Assembly District met at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton streets, last evening, and nominated John C. Smith of the XIIIth Ward as their candidate for Assembly. The ballot stood: for John C. Smith, 7; Ed. Horton, 5; Geo. W. Wheeler, 1. The Convention was subsequently addressed by the nominee, Mr. Smith. After some discussion upon the indorsement of the ticket nominated at Utics, the Convention adjourned.

Marine Disaster. Norrolk, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859. The schooler Robert W. Todd, of Philadelphia, from

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. dal Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1850.

Hughes, Democrat, and Hagner, Opposition, who are candidates for Congress in the District adjoining this city, have had another fist fight on the bustings, in which the latter had the advantage. Hughes had denounced Hagner as a list and a scoundrel. As the former was once a distinguished army officer, it is supposed that he may extend on invitation to his competitor to meet him out of the

I learn that the President says that the offices in Philadelphia give him more trouble than those of all the rest of the United States. Besides, open war is declared by Col. Florence and others against Collector Baker and Company, who it is said wage relentless hostility against the rest of the officials that do not square their opinions with those of the Custom-House.

All the patronage originally allotted to The Argus has been diverted to other organs. The fact that Faran, late Postmaster of Cincinnati, was as undoubted friend of Breckinridge for the succession, is hardly the cause of his decapitation. It is held in official circles here, that while Mr. Faran parted with the controlling interest of The Enquirer, at the demand of the Douglas men, he retained what was supposed to be enough to conciliate the Administration, though the paper should support the doctrines of Popular Sovereignty. The President has dissipated this delusion.

A private letter from Col. Lander to Mr. Fletcher of this city states that more than 10,000 emigrants have passed this season over the wagonroad laid out by him. Mr. Harte, a well-known Republican correspondent from Washington, was left to go over the mountains with Col. Lander on his return trip to Nevada which Territory is represented as largely increasing in population.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.
The Light House Board has awarded the contract The Light House Board has a warded as Substituted for building the new light-house at Cape Ann to Edwin Adams of Boston, at nearly \$33,000; for the metalic work, to Adams & Roberts, at \$6,850, and for lactorus, to the same parties, at \$3,500. There were 32 bids for the light-house.

Senator Gwin has arrived in Washington.

the light-house.

Senator Gwin has arrived in Washington.

The Treasury receipts for the week ending Monday were nearly \$1,106,000; drafts paid, \$1,213,000; drafts issued, \$1,275,000; the amount subject to draft is \$1,508,000 being a reduction from the amount on hand the preceding week of \$169,000.

The Indian Bureau has awarded the following contracts: For Mackinac blankets, clothes, and dry goods, to Cronic, Hurathal & Sears, New-York; for readymade clothing, to Whiting, Galloupe, Bliss & Co., Boston; for hardware and agricultural implements, to Dugan & Jenkins, Baltimore; for North-west guas and powder-horne, to H. E. Lernan, Lancaster, Pa.

Adjutant General Wilson of Pennsylvanis is here on official business, to obtain the remainder of the arms due that State under the apportionment of 1856.

From Pike's Peak.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859. The overland express from Denver City, 20th inst., ith \$6,000 in dust, arrived this evening. The election of Dr. Williams as Delegate to Com

An election for or against a Provisional Territorial Government was to come off on the 24th. Mining operations were drawing to a close for the

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859. The steamship Tennessee arrived here to-day from Yera Cruz, bringing dates from that port to the 22d nstant, and \$37,000 in specie. She reports the U. S. sloop of war Savannah at Sacrificios. It was rumored at Vera Cruz that the acting British Minister, Mr. Mathews, bad authorized the British Consul at Vora Cruz to recognize the Juarez Government.

Robles had returned to Tuspan. Miramon was busy n preparing his expedition against San Luis. Degollado remained at the latter place, Ampudia at Vera Cruz, and Marquez at Guadalajara-all inactive.

From Havana. NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

The steamship Havana brings Havana advices to the 24th inst. Sugars were held steadily, but rates were nominal; the stock was 150,000 boxes. Sterling rchange, 171 218 P cent premium. Exchange New-York, 60 days, 31 26 ₽ cent premium.

TORONTO, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859. The Colonial Bank in Toronto was forced to suspend payment to-day, on account of a heavy run.

The Colonial Bank at Toronto.

Loss of Schooner Pacific, with all her Crew. Boston, Taursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

Cant. Ginn of the fishing schooner Rio del Norte, arrived at Portland from the Bay of St. Lawrence, reports that while in the Gut of Canso, the Exchange came in and reported that the schooner Pacific of Southport, Harris, captain, while lying at anchor during the gale of the 13th inst., at the Magree lelands, was drifted afoul of by an unknown schooner, and both vessels sunk, and all bands lost. The informant stated that he assisted in picking up thirteen dead bodies on the beach. The Pacific had a crew of thirteen persons.

The Propeller Troy.

Goderics, C. W., Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859. The life-boat of the propeller Troy was found this corning near Port Franks, in good order, but empty. The coast between Goderich and Port Franks has been searched for traces of the boat's crew, but without success. There is now but a bare possibility that they have escaped.

Brig Jessie Ashore. The brig Jessie of the Isle of Jersey, which cleared to-day from New York bound to Parkiack, N. B., is ashore on the point of Sandy Hook. A vessel in ballast for assistance has been sent for.

Vermont Legislature.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.
In Joint Assembly to day, Ambrose L. Brown of Rutland was elected Railroad Commissioner, and Wm. G. Shaw of Burlington Reporter of the Supreme Court decisions.

decisions.

The bill appropriating \$2,000 for a marble statue of Ethan Allen, to be placed in the State House, passed the House by 12 majority.

Political.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

The American party held a large meeting in Monement square to-night, at which there was great enthusasem. Fireworks were let off, cannon fired, &c. Addresses were nade by Hepry Winter Davis, Mesars. Morrison, Harris, Judge Crane of Virginia, and others.

Difficulties of Toronto Banks.

Toronto, Tauraday, Oct. 27, 1859.

The International Bank of Toronto suspended yesterday. The Colonial Bank, of a similar character, is undergoing a great run to-day, its doors being besieged by thousands of excited depositors. From Montreal, C. E.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1859.

At the steeple-chase yesterday the hunt-cup was

won by Brunette.

The English ericketers arrived here from Roebootss
last evening, and wall sail on Saturday in the North

The weather is clear and cold, the thermometer